had prayed that opening day might be lessed with sunshipe. Undaunted, however, by the outlook, it was not long after daylight before multitudes were wending their way towards Jackson Park.

The halls and office of Auditoriam Hotel presented a lively scene as the members of the world's fair commission of the local ex-position directorate and innumerable members of a hundred and one committees, every man with a big flapping badge, rushed around as duty called him or sat in a chair as inclination led him and fervently wished that "the Duke would hurry up." For all these gentlemen ornamented with gay ribbons and dignified with high silk hats were waiting for his Grace, the Duke of Veragua, to perform the act of riding down in an elevator, and riding off in a carriage to the Lexington Hotel, where the parade to the world's fair grounds was to be formed. The street in front of the notel was early filled with a crowd who wanted to see the Duke, and see him they did. The Duke and his party were scheduled to leave the hotel at 8:45 o'clock, and

prompt to the minute the doors of his apartments on the parlor floor swung open and out came the Duke, in an attire that would have caused a rainbow to merge all its colors in an envious green. He were a dark blue uniform, almost every square inch of which was fleeked with golden lace. Massive golden epaulets ornamented his shoulders and across his breast was a ribbon three times as wide, twenty times as long and a thousand times as gaudy as any that dangled on any member of any All eyes were on the Duke until out of that same parlor door stalked a figure whose magnificent attire made the Duke In comparison look like a washed out remi-hiscence. This was the Duke's son, Hon. Christobel Colony Augilers, and his clothes were worthy of the name he carried with him. On his nead was a little yellow hat of the flat typed pattern worn by picadors in pictures of bull fights; from the hat hang ribbons of yellow, and upon the shoulders of Hon. Christobel Colon y Aguilera was a light fluffy cape which flopped and swung from side to side in the most aristocratic fashion. Sky blue knee breeches and a court sword, silk stockings and low shoes completed the gorgeous | The Santa Maria leaped before the gale, vision and there were two others in the party dressed like unto him. "Wait till he wades troo de mud at de park wid dem close," said one of the big policemen. "The wind'll freeze the legs off 'im," said another, as the Hon. Christobel displayed his hosiery to advantage in her daughter were richly dressed, the first You saw but yester eve an albatross material, which was biden almost entirely from view by a large cleak she wore. There was little ceremony at the Duke's departure. Four troopers of the Seventh Regular calvary rode by the side of the carriage, two on the right, two on the left. Behind the carriage conveying the distinguished party came a long succession of vehicles, parrying the dignitaries of the fair and others. A drive of ten minutes brought the party to the Lexington Hotel, where the parade to the ground was formed.

carriages, the Spanish guests also adding to the notable company embarking for the ride to the great fair. Standing like mounted figures in bronze, a plateon of police horsemen waited between the curbs to lead the procession. Behind them were Companies B and K, Seventh United States Cavairy, under command of Captains Varnum and Hare. Next were the Chicago Hussars with Troop A, of the Illinois Na-tional Guard. Then came the carriages containing the disanguished gnests who had been invited to attend the rang out in the air and there was a rattle of bridle links among two hundred restless horses, sound of hoof beats upon the pavement, and the movement, a spectacle to be notable in history, was begun. Down along Michigan avenue they clattered and rumbled, thousands cheering from the curbs, and banners wav-ing from every window. Into the grand boulevard they turned, reaching Washington Park at the Fifty-first-street entrance, and from the park they entered the pleasure drive, known as Midway Plaisance, and, traveling thus, under the added escort of a body of Columbian guards, the column entered the "White City" and drove to the Administration Building, where the ceremonies of opening the fair were to be held.

OPENING CEREMONIES.

Address by Director-General Davis-President Cleveland-Croffut's Ode,

CHICAGO, May 1 .- The multitude which thronged the world's fair grounds to-day was greater in numbers than had been anticipated, considering the inauspicious condition of the weather. Probably 300,000 people were assembled when, at 11 o'clock, the advance guard of the cortege signaled the approach of President Cleveland and the dignitaries of the day to the world's dair grounds. After entering the ground, the journey to the Administration Buildwas made with all possible dispatch, the presidential party not stopping to acknowledge any of the popular ovations extended to the chief executive.

Of course, the cheering was tremendous when President Cleveland faced the great multitude assembled-the largest audience over faced by an American citizen. Following the President and the director-general were the members of the presidential Cabinet, under the escort of the world's fair officials, the Duke De Veragua and his family, members of the diplomatic corps, prominent dignitaries, who had seats on the grand stand. The two thousand Columbian guards who surrounded the Administration Building made a futile effort to keep back the crowd, but they were swept forward by the resistless wave and jammed against the railing until they, themselves, became an unrecognizable part of that incoherent, struggling, but good-natured and cheering

At 11:80, to the minute, the programme

opened with a blast from the orchestra. which rendered the martial air of the "Columbian March" of John K. Paine. The music lasted for fifteen minutes, and at its conclusion Director-general Davis stepped to the front of the platform, waved his hand supplicatingly two or three times to the vast audience, and then announced, in a tope which was lost in the hum of voices. that the Rev. W. H. Milburn would pronounce the invocation. The blind Chaplain of the United States House of Representatives stepped to the front, guided by woman's hand—his adopted daughter. Miss Louis Gemley, escorting him-and faced the multitude which he could not nee, but whose presence he felt by the very animation that permeated the atmoshere. He is one of the historic characters of American politics, first receiving his appointment as Chaplain of the House of Representatives some years ago, and later being selected Chaplain of the United States Senate. During his long residence in Washington Mr. Milburn has been the intimate acquaintance of Presidents, Cabinet officials, Senators and Congressmen, until to-day, although blind, he probably recognizes by the timbre of their voices more men prominent in American life than it has been the lot of most men to ever know.

CHAPLAIN MILBURN'S PRAYER. After a brief pause, when the murmur of voices had ceased, the blind Chaplain uttered the following prayer:

All glory be to the Lord God of hosts, that Thou hast put into the hearts of all tongues, les and nations to keep a feast of tabernacles in this place in commemoration of the most omentous of all voyages, in which Columbus lifted the veil which hid the new world from the old, and opened the gateway of the future for mankind. Thy servants have builded these palaces, many chambered and many galleried, more than imperial in their splendor, which to store and show the victories of man over air, water, fire and earth, as illustrating the world's advance within these four hundred years. Woman, too, the shackies falling from her hands, is throbbing with the pulse of the new time, joyously treading the path of a arger freedom, and of responsible and seiflping life that is opening before her. Woman, nearer to God by reason of the intuitions of her seart, and the grandeur of her self-sacrifice, the inspiration of her genius, the products of her brain and sensibility to shed over the spot a loveliness and charm of her own, thus

making the house beautiful. To the holiest among the mighty, mightlest among the holy, whose wounded hand has lifted the gates of great empires from their hinges and turned the stream of history into new channelsto the risen and ascended Lord we dedicate ese trophics of the past, achievements of the sent, prophecies of the future, reverently and with humility. Upon thine honored servants, the President and Vice President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, the judges

lady, Queen Victoria; upon the President, Emperors, Kings, Queens, rulers of whatever name or degree and upon the people over whom they bear sway, let the benediction of the King of kings and Lord of lords descend and abide, hastening the time when nations shall know war no more, but the sword shall be battered into the plough share and the spear into the pruning

Thou alone, oh Lord, knowest the well nigh insaperable obstacles surmounted, the envies, alousies, bickerings, the open hostility and injust opposition, mastered by dauntless courage and an inexhaustible patience and kindness. There knowest the unexampled fertility of resources, and the restless energy by which men and women, charged with the conduct of this mighty undertaking, have brought it to a triumphant consummation. Crown their labors and victory with Thy gracious word, "well done, good and and faithful servant," and move the world to echo Thy plaudit. Upon this great city which is the wonder of the world, upon whose site, within the memory

of living men, has been found the pasture for wild beasts, the lair of the wolf and nest of the rattiesnake, and which now sits enthroned as one of the capitals of the earth, and throws wide its gates of hospitable welcome to the people of all languages and classes-send upon this city and all its people dwelling within its borders Thy blessing, which maketh rich and bringeth no sor-

Oh, Lord God, accept our praise, receive our prayer through Him who taught us to say: "Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead as not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." Amen.

W. A. CROFFUT'S ODE. An ode, entitled "The Prophecy." written by W. A. Croffut, in honor of the exposition, was next on the programme. It was read by Miss Couthoni, a delicate young woman, whose enunciation was perfect, but whose voice was, of course, lost to all except the immediate circle. "The Prophecy" is as follows:

Sadly Columbus watched the nascent moon Drown in the gloomy ocean's western deeps. Strange birds that day had fluttered in the sails, And strange flowers floated 'round the wandering keel. And yet no land; and now, when through the

And angry billows tossed the caravels As to destruction, Gomez Rascon came, With Captain Pinzon, through the frenzied seas And to the Admiral brought a parchment scroll, Saying: "Good master, read this writing here; An earnest prayer it is from all on board. The crew would fain turn back in utter fear. No longer to the pole the compass points; the devil's wind blows madly from the east Into the hand of nowhere, and the sea Keeps sucking us adown the maelstrom's maw. Francisco says the edge of earth is near, And off to Erebus we slide unhelmed. Last Sanday night Diego saw a witch Dragging the Nina by her forechains And wildly dancing on a dolphin's back; And as she danced the brightest star in heaven Elipped from its leash and sprang into the sea Like Lucifer, and left a trail of blood. bray thee, master, turn again to Spain, Obedient to the omens, or, perchance, he terror-stricken crew, to escape their doom, day mutiny and"---

Soon after 9 o'clock President Cleveland and his associates left their rooms, at the Gomez Bascon, peace!" exclaimed the Admiral Lexington Hotel, and were conducted to thou hast said enough. ow. pritice, leave me; I would be slope." ben eagerly Columbus sought a sign a sea and sky, and in his lonely heart inding, instead of presages of hope, The black and ominous portents of despair. As thus he mused be paced the afterdeck And gazed upon the luminous waves astern. Strange life was in the phosphorescent foam, And through the goblin glow there came and

> Like elfin shadows on an opal sea Prophetic pictures of the land he sought.

He saw the end of his victorious quest. He saw, ablaze on Isabella's breast, A string of Autiliean jewels rest,-The islands of the West.

He saw invading Plenty dispossess Old Poverty, the land with bounty bless, And through the wretched caverns of distress Walk star-eyed happiness.

He saw the Bourbon and Braganza prone For ancient Error to atone Giving the plundered people back their own. And flying from the throne; He saw an empire, radiant as the day, Harnessed to law, but under freedom's sway Proudly arise, resplendent in array, To show the world the way.

He saw Celestial peace in mortal guise. And, filled with hope and thrilled with high emprise. Lifting its tranquil forhead to the skies, A vast republic rise.

He saw, beyond the hills of golden corn, Beyond the curve of autumn's opalent horn. Ceres and Flora laughingly adorn The bosom of the morn.

He saw a cloth of gold across the gloom, An arabesque from evolution's loom, And from the barren prairie's driven spume Imperial cities bloc

He saw an iron dragon dashing forth Along an iron thoroughfare-south, north, East, west-uniting in beneficent girth motest ends of earth.

Where trade, love, grief and pleasure interlace, And absent ones annihilate time and space, Communing face to face.

He saw relief through deadly dungeons grope: Fees turned to brothers, black despair to hope, And cannon rust upon the grass-grown slope, And rot the gallows rope.

He saw the babes on Labor's cottage floor;

And comfort, radiant with abounding store. Wave welcome to the door. He saw the myriad spindles flutter round: The myriad homes where jound Joy is found, And Love is throned and crowned.

the bright walls hung with luxury more and

He saw exalted ignorance under ban, hough panopiled in force since Time began, And Science, conscorated, lead the van, The providence of man.

The picture came, and paled, and passed away, And then he said to Pinzon, in the gloom, Now, Martin, to thy waiting helm again; liaste to the Pinta, westward keep her prow. For I have had a vision full of light. Keep her prow westward in the sunset's wake. From this hour nence, and let no man look back DIRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS'S ADDRESS.

The overture to "Rienzi," by Wagner was next rendered by the orchestra, and then Director general Davis, on behalf of the exposition, delivered the following ad-

The dedication of these grounds and buildings for the purposes of an international exhibition took place on the 21st of last October, at which time they were accepted for the object to which they were destined by the action of the Congress of the United States. This is not the time nor place, neither will it be expected of me to give comprehensive resume of the streamons efforts which have been put forth to complete the work to which we invite your inspection to-day. I may be permitted, however, to say a word in praise of, and gratitude to my co-officers and official staff who form the great organization which made the consummation possible. This exposition is not the conception of any single mind: it is not the result of any single of fort, but it is the grandest conception of all the minds and the best obtainable result of all the efforts put forth by all the people who have, to any manner, contributed to its consideration The great commanding agencies through which the government has authorized this work to proceed are the national commission, consisting of 108 men and their alternates, selected from the several States and Territories, presided over by

the Hop, Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan corporation of the State of Illiknown as the World's Columbian Exposition, consisting of forty-five directors, presided over by Mr. H. N. Higinbotham, of Chicago, and the board of lady managers, consisting of 115 women and their alternates, selected from the several States, presided over by Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago. To these great agencies, wisely selected by Congress, each performing its special function, th gratitude of the people of this country and the

cordial recognition of all these friendly foreign representatives are due. To perfect from these agencies an efficient or ganization was our first duty, and it was successfully accomplished at the outset through committees, subsequently by great executive departments, and through these departments the systematic, vigorous and effective work has progressed. Through the department of admin istration, the department of fluance, the department of works and the great exhibit departments, the plan and scope of a grand international exposition have been worked out. The department of finance, composed of members of the lilinois corporation, has, with disinterested ness remarkable, with courage undaunted, successfully financed the exposition, and has provided for the great work upwards of twenty militons of dollars. The department of works and its many bureaus of artists, architects, engineers and builders have transformed these grounds, which twenty-one months ago were an unsightly, uninviting and unoccupied stretch of landscape, into the beauty and splen dor of to-day. They have conspicuously per formed their functions and these grand avenues these Venetian watersways, the finished land scape, the fountains and sculptures and colon nades and these grand palaces, stand out as a monument to their genius and their skill, sup-

skilled artisans and workmen, all citizens of this

wisdom of their selection. No State or Territory of the Union has escaped their voice; no land on the globe that has a language but has been visited, and the invitation of the President of the United States personally presented. Fortunately, at the inception of this enterprise, our government was and still is, at peace with the world. Commissioners were sent to Europe, to Asia, to Australia, British North America and to the islands of the seas; so that to-day the whole world knows and is familior with the significance of the great peace festival we are about to inaugurate upon this campus, and all the nations join in celebrating the event which it commen

This inclosure, containing nearly seven hundred acres, covered by more than four hundred structures, from the small State pavision occupying an ordinary building site to the colossal structure of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, covering over thirty acres, is filled and products of the mind and hand of man, such as has never before been presented to mortal vision. The habits, customs and life of the people of our own and foreign lands are shown in the variegated plaisance; those stately buildings on the north are filled with the historical treasures and natural products of our several States. The artistle characteristic and beautiful edifices, the headquarters of foreign commissions surrounding the gallery of fine arts, which in itself will be an agreeable surprise to the American beholder, constitute the grand central zone of social and friendly amenities among

the different peoples of the earth.
Surrounding this grand plaisance where we stand and reaching from the north pond to the extreme south is the great mechanical, scientific, industrial and agricultural exhibition of the resources and products of the world. These have been secured from the four quarters of the globe and placed in systematic order under the supervision of these great departments; and while all the material upon the grounds is not yet in place, I am gratified to be able to present to the President of the United States at this time the official catalogue containing a description and the location of the exhibits of 40,000 parcipants in the exposition. The number of ex-bitors will exceed 60,000 when everything is in

The citizens of our country are proud, and always will be proud, of the action of the Congress of the United States of America in authorizing and directing the celebration to take place, for the appropriations of more than five millions of dollars in its aid, and for the unswerving support and encouragement of the officers of the government. To the States of the Union we are largely indebted for active and substantial support. A sum in excess of six millions of dollars has been raised and expended by the States and territories for their official use in promoting their own interests conjointly with the general success of the exhibition. To the foreign nations who have a representation upon these grounds never before witnessed at any exposition, as shown by the grand exhibits they have brought here and the hundreds of official representatives of foreign governments who are present, we bow in grateful thanks. More than six millions of dollars have been offcially appropriated for these commissions in furtherance of their participation in the exposition. The great nations of Europe and their dependencies are all represented upon these grounds. The governments of Asia and of Afrien, and the republics of the western hemisphere, with but fow exceptions, are represented. To the citizens and corporation of the city of Chicago, who have turnished \$11,000,000 as a contribution, and in addition have loaned the management \$5,000,000 more, are due the grateful acknowledgment of our own people and of all the honored guests who share with us the advantages of this great and international festival. To the tens of thousands of exhibitors who have contributed in a larger amount than all others combined, we are now under the deepest obligations for their interest and co-operation. To the women of Chicago and our great land whose prompt, spontaneous and en-thusiastic co-operation in our work turned the eyes of the world toward the exposition as toward a new star of the east-an inspiration for womanhood everywhere-we extend our cordial and unstinted recognition. It is our hope that this great exposition may inaugurate a new era of moral and material progress, and our fervent aspiration that the association of the nations here may secure, not only warmer and stronger friendships, but lasting peace throughout the

The grand concerted illustration of modern progress which is here presented for the encouragement of art, science, of industry, of commerce, has necessitated an expenditure, including the outlay of our exhibitors, largely in excess of \$100,000,000. We have given it our constant thought, our most devoted service, our best energy; and now, in this central city of this great Republic on the continent discovered by Columbus, whose distinguished descendants are present as the honored guests of the Nation, it only remains for you, Mr. President, if, in your opinion, the exposition here presented is com-mensurate in dignity with what the world should expect of our great country, to direct that it shall be opened to the public, and when you touch this magic key the ponderous machinery will start in its revolutions and the activities of this exposition will begin.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS. As the Director-general stepped back the President of the United States stepped forward, and the climax of the ovations of the day was reached. For minutes the crowd cheered over and over again, and men five hundred feet away tossed their hats in the air, waved their umbrellas, and otherwise disported themselves in frantic exhibitions of their enthusiasm. The President bowed once or twice, and then spoke as follows:

I am here to join my fellow-citizens in the con-gratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity and in view of magnificent evidences of American skill and intelli gence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand to-day in the presence of the oldest nations of the world and point to the great achievements we have here exhibited, asking no allowance on the score

The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensities the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of a higher civilization. We who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to a realization of the proud national destiny which our faith promises gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the field of men's improvement, while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonpresent the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have, also, built the magnificent fabric of a popular government whose grand proportions are seen through that work. We have made and have gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention; we have, also, made men who rule themselves. It is an exalted mission in which we and our

guests from other lands are engaged, as we cooperate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment, and in the undertaking we here enter upon we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations. Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the impressiveness of this moment. As by a touch the maclinery that gives life to this vast exposition is now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity and the freedom of mankind.

At the conclusion of his address the President touched the electric button and the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 was ushered into official existence. The buge fountains three hundred feet away from the grand stand threw a volume of water fifty to seventy feet into the air, and the roaring of the engines in Machinery Hall, a quarter of a mile away, told the multitude that the electric spark, had done its

As soon as the ceremonies attendant upon the formal opening of the exposition were over President Cleveland, Governor Altgeld, Mayor Harrison, the Duke of Veragua and other notables were conducted to the dining hall on the third floor of the Administration Building, where they were entertained at dinner by the world's fair officials.

WITH SPEECH AND SONG.

The Weman's Building Dedicated with Elaborate and Interesting Exercises. CHICAGO, May 1 .- As a result of the persistent zeal of the board of lady managers of the world's fair the Woman's Building was dedicated to-day with appropriate exercises. It was a grand triumph, and was attended by those who have been the leading spirits in the enterprise. The event was international in its character, representatives of many nations contributing their part in the programme. On an clevated platform erected in the west vestibule of the attractive building, the guests of the lady managers sat surrounded by an elaborate display of tropical plants profusely arranged about the stage. Those who gained admittance were specially invited, and the surging humanity at the door was refused admittance. The seating capacity was ample, and the rather extended programme was quickly concluded. Directly opposite the stand, hanging from the balcony of the building, the American flags were unforled, and around the entire balcony flags of the different nations were displayed in profusion. At the north end of the rotunda, on an elevated platform. stood Theodore Thomas, the veteran orchestra leader, surrounded by 120 musicians, and at their feet was seated a grand chorns of three hundred voices. Every-

then motioned the audience to its feet and Miss Ida Hiltin offered prayer. Miss Florence Wilkinson, daughter of Professor Wilkinson, of the University of Chicago, recited an original ode, which included the story of the part which Queen Isabella assumed in the discovery of America.

MRS. PALMER'S ADDRESS. Mrs. Palmer then delivered an address which was punotnated by frequent bursts

of applause. She said in part: The moment of fruition has arrived. Hopes which, for more than two years, bave gradually been gaining strength and definiteness have now become realities. To day the exposition opens its gates. On this occasion of the formal open-ing of the Woman's Building, the board of lady managers is singularly fortunate in having the honor to welcome distinguished official representatives of many of the able foreign committees and of the State boards which have so effeetually co-operated with it in accomplishing the results now disclosed to the world. Experience has brought many surprises, not the least of which is an impressive realization of the unity of human interests, notwithstanding differences of race, govern-

ment, language, temperment and exter-nal conditions The people of all civilized lands are studying the same problems. Each success and each failure in testing and developing new theories is valuable to the whole world. Social and industrial questions are paramount, and are receiving the thoughtful consideration of statesmen, students, political economists, humanitarians, employers and employed. Of all existing forms of injustice there is none so cruel and inconsistent as is the position in which women are placed with regard to selfmaintenance-the calm ignoring of their rights and responsibilities which has gone on for centuries. If the economic conditions are hard for men to meet, subjected as they are to the constant weeding out of the less expert and steady hands, who are thereby plunged into an abyss of misery, it is evident that women, thrown upon their own resources, have a frightful struggle to endure, especially as they have always to con-tend against a public sentiment which discoun-

a means of livelihood. The theory which exists among conservative people that the sphere of woman is her home, that it is unfeminine, even monstrous, for her to wish to take a place beside or to compete with men in the various lucrative industries, tells heavily against her, for manufacturers and producers take advantage of it to disparage her work and obtain her services for a nominal price, thus profiting largely by the necessities and helplessness of their victim. That so many should cling to respectable occupations while starving in following them and should refuse to yield to discouragement and despair, shows a high quality of steadfastness and principle. These are the real heroines of life, whose handiwork we are proud to install in the exposition because it has been produced in factories, workshops and studios under the most adverse conditious, and with the most sublime patience

tenances their seeking industrial employments as

and endurance. The absence of a just and general appreciation of the truth concerning the position and status of women has caused us to call special attention to it, and to make a point of attempting to create by means of the exposition a well defined pub-lic sentiment in regard to their rights and duties, and the propriety of their becoming not only self-supporting, but able to assist in maintain-ing their families when neccessary. We hope that the statistics which the board of lady managers has been so earnestly attempting to secure may give a correct idea of the number of women. not only of those without natural protectors or those thrown suddenly upon their own resources, but the number of wives of mechanics, laborers, artists, artisans and workmen of every degree, who are forced to work shoulder to shoulder with their husbands in order to maintain the family, without noting the number forced to support their husbands in idleness and vice.

Realizing that woman can never hope to receive the proper recompense for her services until her usefulness and success are not only demonstrated, fully understood and acknowledged, we have taken advantage of the opportunity presented by the exposition to bring to-gether such evidences of her skill in the various industries, arts and professions as may convince the world that ability is not a matter of sex. Urged by necessity, she has demonstrated that her powers are the same as her brothers, and that like encouragement and fostering care may develop her to an equal point of usefulness.

The board does not wish to be understood as placing an extravagant or sentimental value upon the work of any woman because of her sex. It willingly acknowledges that the industries, arts and commerce of the world have been for centuries in the hands of men, who have carefully trained themselves for the responsibilities develving upon them, and who have, consequently, without question, contributed vastly more than women to invention, finance, art and interature. Notwithstanding their disadvantages, however, a few gifted women have made their value felt, and have rendered exceptional

When our invitation, asking co-operation, was

service to the cause of humanity.

sent to foreign lands, the commissioners already appointed generally smiled doubtfully and explained that there women were doing nothing; that they would not feel inclined to help us, and in many cases stated that it was not the custom of their country for women to take part in any public effort; that they only attended to social duties, drove in the parks, etc. But, as soon as these ladies received our message sent in a brief and formal letter, the Freemasonry among women proved to be such that they needed no explanation; they understood at once the possipilities. Strong committees were immediately formed of women having large hearts and brains, women who cannot seifishly enjoy the ease of their own lives without giving a thought to their belpiess and wretched sisters. Our unbounded thanks are due to the exalted and influential personages who became, in their respective countries, patronesses and leaders of the movement inaugurated by us to represent what women are doing. They entered with appreciation into our work for the exposition because they saw an opportunity, which they gracefully and delicately veiled behind the magnificent laces forming the central objects in their superb collections, to aid their women by opening new markets for their wares. This was the earnest purpose of their majesties, the Empress of Russia and Queen of Italy, both so noted for the progressive spirit they have displayed in promoting the welfare of the women under their kindly rule. They have sent large collections of the work of peasant women through organizations which exist under their patronage for selling their handiwork. The collection of her per-

sonal laces sent by Queen Margnerita will be one of the most notable features of the exposi-The committee of Belgian ladies was kind enough to take special pains to comply with our request for statistics concerning the industries and condition of women, notwithstanding the fact that the collecting of statistics is not in Europe so popular as with us. It has sent complete reports, very attractively prepared in the form of monographs and charts, giving details which have been secured only by great personal effort. These figures have never before been obtained in that country, and the committee is surprised at the great amount of novel and valuable information it has succeeded in present-

Her Majesty, the Queen of England, has kind-ly sent an exhibit of the work of her own hands, with the message that while she usually feers no interest in expositions, she gives this special token of sympathy with the work of the board of lady managers because of its efforts for women. That the English committee has included in its exhibit and in its catalogue a plea for the higher education of women is in itself a significant fact. Her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, has kindly promised to gratify our desire by sending some relies of the great Isabella, whose name is so closely associated with that of the discoverer of

The Orient has not been behind in its efforts to co-operate with us, although it has succeeded in doing so only on a limited scale, and, in many cases, unofficially. We have received the most pathetic appeals from those countries in which women are only beginning to learn that there is a fuller development and a higher liberty of action permitted their sex elsewhere. Japan, the guidance of its liberal and intelligent Empress, has promptly cordially promoted our Her Majesty, the Queen of Siam, has sent a spe-cial delegate, with directions that she put herself under our leadership and learn what industrial and educational advantages are open to women in other countries, so that Siam may

adopt such measures as will elevate the condition of her women. We rejoice in the possession of this beautiful building in which we meet to-day. The eloquent president of the commission last October dedicated the great exposition buildings to humanity; we now dedicate the Woman's Building to an elevated womanhood, knowing that by so doing we shall best serve the cause of humanity.

Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, of Boston, sung. assisted by the chorus and orchestra. Then came the presentation of a large silk American flag by G. S. Knapp and his son, G. N. Knapp, of Chicago, to the ladies. This flag is made of American silk and will be the standard flag of the Columbian exposition. At the close of the fair it will be presented to the national government and will become the national standard. Before it was turned over to the ladies a portion of the fringe was cut from the flag with a pair of scissors which came from Turkey, and this, together with the scissors, was presented to Mrs. Palmer by Mrs. Sol Thatcher. In receiving the flag on behalf of the national committee, Mrs. Palmer said: "While we carry this beautiful banner to none but bloodless victories, we will honor and

cherish it neverthelees." Brief addresses were made by several ladies representing lady commissions of foreign countries, explanatory of the nature of the foreign exhibits and detailing the manner in which they were collected. Incidentally each mentioned with some degree of pride the part which the leading ladies of the countries had taken in the matter of making the collection.

COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN'S ADDRESS.

The Countess of Aberdeen, who has visited Chicago on several occasions, was given close attention throughout. The following is her address in detail: It is a great honor to be allowed to take part in

creat undertaking. The objects which she has put before us are calculated to arouse our utmost enthusiasm. I am sure that the women of other countries represented here will never lorget the deep debt of gratitude under which she and her fellow-workers have placed us; and we can assure her that she will ever receive the most loyal support that we can each render in our measure throughout the course of this exposi-

I take it that the one supreme subject of friendly rivalry and emulation existing between us here will be to show how much the women each country have served that country, and have thus raised it high in the civilization of the world by their devotion, their skill, their talents, their influence for good, and, taking this as the standard by which we are to test ourselves, I am proud to think that I am here as the representative of two countries in which I can claim a share of nationality-Scot land and Ireland. Women have counted for much in the histories of both these countries, and I think we can show by our exhibits that our peasant women do much for our national industrial reputation in both instances. We hope to show in the Irish village in the grounds—in which Mrs. Potter Paimer takes so kind an interest, and which President Cleveland has honored by a visit-the work of Irish peas-ants in the process of being made, and here, in these buildings, we show specimens of the fin-ished work, thus bringing home to the minds of the visitors the fact that all these beautiful hand made laces and embroideries which adorn th garments and the palaces of the wealthy are manufactured in Irish cabins, as well as the ordinary linen and woolens which are needed. We expect much good to come from this splen did opportunity of exhibiting our goods which you in the new world have afforded us, and we know you will rejoice in the thought of whatever prosperity you may thus bring into the lowly homes and lives full of pathos, of poverty, but to whom just a very little sunshine will mean per-

eager expectation to the results which will flow out to all nations of the world from the arrangements you are making for the meeting of the representative women of all countries. It is much when the women of one country will thus meet one another face to face and learn to know one another and to realize what is being done to help forward the common cause of humanity; but when now we see before us the women workers and thinkers of the world, coming together from all climes to prove their sisterhood and to find new and rich resources of common strength from which they may gather inspiration wherewith they may render higher. and holier, and more fruitful service to their own homes and to the world than has yet been dreamed of, how can we

feet happiness amidst the hills and the valleys

which they love so well. But our expectations

by no means rest here-we are looking with

but linger on the threshold in expectant care of what we feel may ye prove the discovery of a new world more po tent in possibilities for the race than even that wonderful new world whose discovery we cele brate to-day. Will this not, indeed, be so if the women of the world, stimulated by what they will here see of what has been accomplished by their sex under imperfect conditions, and, ceiving the grandeur of their vocation and the splendor of their opportunities, go forward united in spirit and fired with a common devotion and faith to serve their day and generation with a service with which past ages have never yet

Representatives of other nations wh made addresses were: Countess Di Mariatti, of Italy; Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, of England: Fran Professorina Kasetonsky. of Germany, and Princess Mary Schahovskay, of Russia. At the close of the addresses by the ladies of foreign nations Mrs. J. E. Rickards, of Montana, presented Mrs. Palmer with the nail which that State had chosen as a symbolical gift to the president of the board of lady managers. The committee on federal relations of the board presented Mrs. Palmer with a miniature silver wreath as a token of their appreciation of her work. This concluded the exercises, and the doors of the building were thrown open.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Inception, Progress and Completion of the Great Enterprise Now Open. CHICAGO, May 1 .- Nearly eight years have elapsed since the idea that culminated in the formal opening to-day of the

great White City was given root. Appropriately enough the suggestion had its origin in Chicago. It was on Nov. 18, 1885, that the directorate of the Interstate Exposition, an organization under the auspices of which an autumnal show of the agricultural and manufacturing resources of the Western States had been held for many years in the old Exposition Building, on the lake front, the site of which is now occupied by the Memorial Art Palace, adopted a resolution favoring a national commemoration of the quadrocentennial of the discovery of the Amercan continent by Christopher Columbus.

It is doubtful, however, whether the imagination of the mover of the resolution or of those who voted for it could have conjured up the stupendous results that were to spring from their simple but patriotic proposition. The idea, however, attracted instant and widespread attention, and early in the following year the board of promotion was organized in New England, with ex-Governor Claffin, of Massachusetts, as president, for the purpose of securing congressional action favorable to the proposed commemoration. Through the efforts of this board a resolution was introduced in the Senate on July 21, 1886, by Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, for the appointment of a joint committee of fourteen to consider the advisability of holding a world's fair. At this time the leading spirits in the movement favored the national capital as the location, and the erection of both temporary and permanent exposition buildings. A favorable report was rendered, but for a while the matter lagged, and it was not until three years later that Chicago took up the matter in earnest.

July 22, 1859, the City Council adopted a resolution instructing Mayor Cregier to appoint a committee of one hundred to proceed to the national capital and advocate the selection of Chicago as the location of the fair. Three weeks afterwards a number of citizens organized a corporation with the title "The World's Fair, 1892," which was chartered under the laws of the State of Illinois, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. By this time the interest in the proposed commemoration had become national. On Dec. 19 of the same year Senator Cullom, of Illinois, introduced the first world's fair bill in the Senate. For two months thereafter there was a fierce rivalry between the different cities that were eager for the honor of being selected as the site for the fair. Chicago, New York and St. Louis were the principal contestants. Delegation after delegation swooped down upon the capital, and life was made a burden to the legislators of both branches of the government. Each city was accorded a fair hearing to present its claim. In its last stages the contest became marked with considerable bitterness, but the agony was ended on Feb. 24, 1890, when the national Congress selected Chicago as the site for the exposition, and the bill was signed by President Harrison on the 25th of the same month. in the meantime the directory had met and organized, and Lyman J. Gage received the distinguished honor of being elected as the first president. A special session of the Legislatare held in June of the same year authorized the city of Chicago to increase its bonded indebtedness by \$5,000,000 in aid of the enterprise. Thereupon the name of the corporation was changed to the World's Columbian Ex-

position, and its capitalization increased to \$10,000,000. The first meeting of the national commission, a body brought into existence by the act of Congress, and composed of representative men designated by President Harrison and by he Governors of the various States and Territories, was held in Chicago on June 27, 1890, and ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, was chosen as president. Subsequently George K. Davis, of Chicago, was elected by this body as director-general. The selection of a site was now in order. There was a fierce rivalry for the bonor between the southern and western sections of the city. but the lack of ample facilities on the west side was evident from the start and on July 2, 1890, the board of directors decided to locate the fair at Jackson Park, a large open space on the southern outskirts, and having a frontage on Lake Michigan of one and a half mile, and containing, with the Midway Plaisance, which forms a connection link between Jackson and Washington Parks, a total of over six hundred

On Christmas eve of 1899 President Harrison extended an invitation to the nations of the earth to participate in the exposition, and the responses were immediate and cordial. About the same time the lady board of managers was brought into existence, and Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, selected as president of the body. The work of constructing the Mines and Mining Building, the first structure undertaken, was begun on July 2, 1891, and from that time on the work of building nt the White City was prosecuted

and her colleagues desire to attain through this formally dedicated to the purposes designed by the act of Congress. Up to the last financial statement the total expenditures on account of the fair had reached the enormous aggregate of \$18,000,000, a sum equal to twice the cost of the Paris exposition. Of this amount over \$15,000,000 had gone into the buildings of the White City, while the balance had been eaten up by general expenses outside of the construction. Shortly before the adjournment of Congress a special appropriation of \$2,500,000, in the form of souvenir silver coins, was voted by Congress in aid of the enterprise. Five million dollars' worth of bonds, due on Jan. 1 of the coming year, were also issued and disposed of at a premium. It is an interesting fact that | o. four hours this morning. Maybe the gate receipts from visitors prior to the formal opening to-day reached the total of

LEAGUE BALL GAMES.

Washington, Boston, St. Louis and New York Won Yesterday.

Only four League ball games were played yesterday, rain interfering at Cincinnati an i Pittsburg. The attendance at Washington was 3,000; at Philadelphia, 1,646; at St. Louis, 1,000; at New York, very small.

At Washington-Washington.5 0 0 0 0 1 5 4 0-15 19 2 Brooklyn...0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0-2 8 6 Batteries-Maul and Farrell; Lovett, Haddock

At Philadelphia -Philadelphia .2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 5 5 Boston......0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 *-3 5 1 Batteries-Carsey and Clements; Nichols and At St. Louis-

St. Louis.... 5 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 2-11 11 3 Louisville... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 2 Batteries-Breitenstein and Peitz; Lucid, Stratton and Grimm.

New York....3 0 0 1 0 4 1 0 0-912 1 Baltimore0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 1-5 9 Batteries-King and Doyle; Baker and Clarke. Captain Anson, of the Chicago club. announces that he has released Carnthers and Taylor. The first-named will likely sign with Cincinnati to play in the outfie d. Taylor may join a Southern League club,

having received a number of offers. Dismissed the Suit Against the Minister. pecial to the Inguanapolis Journal

DANVILLE, Ill., May 1 .- George Rearick, the newly-elected city attorney, who is the Sunday-school superintendent at the First Methodist Church, to-day dismissed the case of the city of Danville against Rev. Charles Crane, pastor of the same church, who was charged with using violent lan-guage to J. F. Buckner, a prohibition attorney, at a recent school election. Mr. Regrick said that the suit had been instituted by Mr. Buckner without any authority from Mr. Mabin, the former city attor-

The Words of a Patriot, New York Comme ctal Advertiser

Benjamin Harrison never confuses earnest patriotic utterance with pyrotechnics. His speech yesterday, welcoming the old "Liberty Bell" to his Indiana home, had in it a vein of patriotism that no one may deride unless he has sacrificed for his conntry what the ex-President has in war and peace.



man's suffering and woman's Pierce's Favorite Prescription puts a stop to it. It's a remedy for all the delicate derangements and

make her suffer, and a cure for all the diseases and disturbances that make her weak. It's a legitimate medicine, that corrects and cures; a tonic that invigorates and builds up; a nervine that soothes and strengthens. For bearing-down pains, displacements, and all the functional irregularities peculiar to the sex, it's a safe and certain remedy. Other medicines claim to cure !

That's true. But they don't claim to do this: if the "Favorite Prescription" fails to benefit or cure, in any case for which it's recommended, the money paid for it is Judge for yourself which is likely to be the better medici-And think who her something else offered by the dealer .. likely to be "just as good."

these terms it's the cheapest. C. E. KREGELO & WHITSET

You pay only for the good you get. On

FUNERAL DIRECTORS,

125 North Delaware St. TELEPHONE 564.

"RICI -Louis J., at 12 p m., April 30, age ert . ight) ears, four months an uay. uneral wednesday, May 3, from his father-in-law's residence, 654 North Tennes ee st. Friends FUNERAL NOTICE

YOHN-The funeral of Albert B. Yohn will take lees Wed esday afternoon, May 3, at 2 o'c'ock, from the resi ence of his mother, 206 North Delaware st. Friends of the family are invited. Burial private SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MASONIC-KEYSTONE CHAPTER, NO. 6, R A. M. Special meeting in Masonic Temple, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for work in the A. R. WHITE, M. E. H. P. JACOB W. SMITH, Secretary. MASONIC-ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 500, F. and A. M. Called meeting this (Tuesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Temple, for work in the third degree, CHAS. A NICOLI, W. M. HOWARD KIMBALL, Secretary.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS PAPER HANGERS Steady work. EASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE.

WANTED-PAPER-HANGERS WANTED AT W once. Only first-class need apply. W. ROLL'S SONS, 38 South Himois street. WANTED - HAVE YOUR CARPETS cleaned at Howard's. Carpets cleaned, disinfected and deodorized by new process. Telephone, 616, WANTED-VISE HANDS. FIRST-CLASS men on heavy machine tool work. Good wagessteady employment. Apply immediately to THE NILES TOOL WORKS CO., Hamilton, Ohio. WANTED-SALESMAN-TO SELL A LINE of ladies' and gents' shoes that are a specialty to the retail trade. State age, experience and give references. Address CONSOLIDATED SHOE CO., Lynn, Mass.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED MAN FULLY competent in all respects to take charge of a well-equipped factory for the manufacture of high grade bicycles. Correspondence desired with firstclass men only. Permanent situation with Al house. Address, with full particulars as to experience, anali fications and salary asked V. WANTED-WE WANT AT ONCE.

men everywhere (local or traveling) to adve. tise and keep our show cards tacked up in towns on trees and fences along public roads. Steady work in your own county. \$70 a month salary and \$3 a day expenses deposited in your bank when started. FRANCO-GERMAN ELECTRO CO., Box 861, Cincinnati, O.

YOANS - MONEY ON MORTGAGES, C. F LI SAYLES, 75 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE MCKAY, Room 11. Taibott & New's Block. MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES-TERMS reasonable. At Thorpe's Block, East Market street. McGHLLIARD & DARK.

T OANS-SUMS OF \$100 TO \$100,000. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market street. TONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW M est market rate; privileges for payment before & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS FOR WORLD'S O Fair visitors at \$1.50 to \$2 per day. MRS. LOUISA. NETTLETON, No. 385 Forty-tourth st.,

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LIGH PRICES PAID FOR OLD CLOTHING by H. OBSTFELD, 229 East Washington street. Send me postal and I will call immediately. FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

COR SALE-REAL ESTATE-HENRY COUL I ty farm-704 acres, 13 acres woodland, one mile north of New Castle courthouse, residence known as "Red Gate," North road, exceedingly picturesque site and surroundings; ornate modern two-story frame cottage, with stone basement, ten rooms, three States, the members of the Capible, the judges of the Supreme Court, t

The New York Store.

[Established 1853.]

WE THOUGHT we would have enough Souvenirs to last all day today, but the unexpected rush in the afternoon yesterday came so near taking all of them, that we'll not be able to give them for more than three not that long. If you'd like to have one, come as soon as you can after breakfast.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.



AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. George Riddle's Readings

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Tuesday, May 2, 8 p. m.-ANGELO. Thursday, May 4, 8 p. m .- LUCRETIA BORGIA. Saturday, May 6, 2 p. m .- THE FOOL'S REVENGE Admission-50 cents.

To-NIGHT And Wednesday Matinee and Byening, The Famous BROTHERS BYRNE,

Regular Prices-25c to \$1. Matinee 25 ENGLISH'S | Extra Thursday. May 4. ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Prices-All lower floor and first two rows balcony, \$1; remainder balcony, 75c; gallery, 50c. Seats now GRAND | SPECIAL.

Three nights and THURSDAY, MAY 4

'The Famous Midget Actors, the

Presenting their latest and greatest success, the

With a cast of 50 clever little people, superb scenery and gorgeous costumes - a complete ensemble. Prices-Matinee and night, 25c to \$1. Seats on

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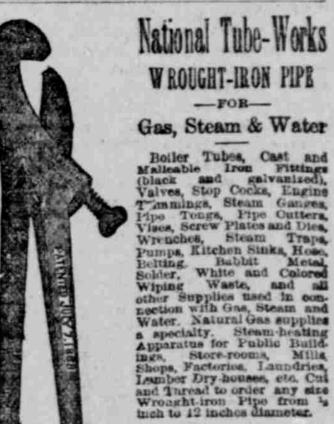
Matince To-day. To-night and Wednesday, the new MYAUNTSALLY

With a great cast of comedians and singers.

Latter part of week-CARRIE LOUIS. Popular prices-10, 20, 30 cents. EMPIRE THEATER Wabash and Delaware

Matinee at 2-10, 15, 25 and 50c, To night at 8-25 and 50c. Jerome's Vaudeville Club, MIKE (KING) KELLY

Saturday, 10:45 p. m.-WALKER vs. HALE. Next Week-MAY HOWARD CO.



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RECEIVER'S SALE - NEWSPAPER - THE undersigned will sell at public auction, on the sises in Columbus, Ind., on Tuesday, May 9, 93, the material and good will of the Columbus Daily and Weekly Republican, also the job office and book bindery. The plant is entirely solvent, and is ordered sold only to disselve an unpleasant partner ship. Appraised at \$7,500. The plant is complete. enjoys a good business and is in excellent condition. Terms of sale-One-half cash, one-fourth in six months and one-fourth in twelve months, to be secured by morigage on the plant at o per cent, interest, W. L. MCCAMPBELL, Receiver,

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